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ROYAL BOROUGH OF NEW WINDSOR



ANNUAL REPORT
OF
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1965/1966



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ROYAL BOROUGH OF NEW WINDSOR



To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Royal Borough of New Windsor.

In this report the statistics for 1965 and 1966 will be given separately but general comments will include matters up to the time of writing the report in mid 1967.

Changes evolving in the Local Health Authority Services will be discussed under the various headings, but on the environmental side perhaps the greatest cause for concern has been the struggle to offer, in advertising for Public Health Inspectors, the salary likely to attract any application. By the time the Council was convinced and approved upgrading of Public Health Inspectors' posts the Government restriction on incomes policy had come into force.

There is no doubt that some of the work concerning environmental hygiene has had less attention than desirable owing to being under establishment. It has been a question of priorities.

Having mentioned already the prolonged deliberations in attempting to increase Public Health Inspectors' salaries, I must mention my feeling that too much of your Officers time is taken up in discussions on staff regradings. This not only occurs over the difficulty of finding a replacement at the same salary but there seems to be a continual game of leap-frog by all and sundry throughout the year. At one time it was hoped that one annual consideration for regrading would suffice but, apart from the special problem relating to replacements, there seems to be no time during the year at which some application for regrading cannot be made. This is usually done in one department without consultation with others or, in my own case, being given the opportunity to point out a possible anomaly relating to my own staff.

I include such comments in the introduction to my annual report because I feel that I have a duty to my conscientious staff to mention

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that in the past two years there have been occasions for discouragement when their position is compared with their counterparts in other departments. A contented staff makes for more efficient working and discontent has not been made apparent by my staff initiating requests for regrading independent of other departments.

It is appreciated that the separate problem mentioned of supply and demand in certain posts is a difficult one but as far as the rest of the staff is concerned one annual review would seem to be sufficient and a hard and fast deadline for consideration should be applied.

S. J. McCLATCHEY

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman ... Councillor J.C. DEACON
Vice-Chairman ... Councillor K. BARKER
The Mayor ... Councillor R.F. DYASON

Members

Ald. A.J. Head Cllr. Mrs. N. Edmunds
Cllr. Mrs. S. Banes-Condry Cllr. N.M. Hopkins
Cllr. W. Bowley Cllr. M.J. Walton

Cllr. Mrs. Brenda Smith

WINDSOR AREA SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE
BERKSHIRE COUNTY HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman ... Cllr. J.C. DEACON
Vice-Chairman ... Cllr. K. BARKER

County Council Representatives

Cty. Ald. Mrs. M.E. South

Windsor Borough Council Members

All Members of the Public Health Committee

Co-opted Members

Dr. E. Rickards Dr. K. Walter

Mr. R. Coe

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

S. J. McCLATCHEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Public Analyst (part-time)

F. A. LYNE, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector

F. BARKER, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

W. J. LINCOLN, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector
(Appointed 15.3.65)

Additional Public Health Inspectors

S. F. BURKITT, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector
(Resigned 20.11.66)

M. G. GRAVETT, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector
(Resigned 25.9.66)

Pupil Public Health Inspector

K. C. POTTS

Health Visitors

Miss A. MELLUISH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. J. M. M. KEEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. D. W. WOOLCOCK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. M. A. HELE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss D. GOODMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. E. CHAPMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(Appointed 1.1.65)

Chief Clerk: Miss D. E. ROGERS

Clerical Staff

Miss R. C. HUNT

Mrs. B. HALEY

Miss C. CLAXTON
(Resigned 28.2.65)

Miss D. D. LUCAS
(Appointed 22.2.65)

General Assistant: Mr. S. HOWARD

LIST of SESSIONS held in WINDSOR CLINICS

Clinic	Windsor	Dedworth
Immunisation and Vaccination	Monthly - fourth Wednesday a.m.	Monthly - second Wednesday a.m.
Child Health	Wednesday 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Thursday 2 - 4.30 p.m.
Mothercraft & Relaxation	Thursday afternoon by appointment	Friday afternoon by appointment
Speech Therapy	Wednesday and Thursday morning	Tuesday morning
Hearing Assessment	-	Monthly - third Wednesday a.m.
Family Planning	Monday evening	Thursday morning
General Practitioners Clinics	Monthly - second Wednesday a.m.	First and Fourth Wednesday mornings in the month
Meetings for County Staff		Wednesday afternoon

THE CHANGING PATTERN IN THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

As the years go by in the evolution of the Public Health Service and particularly in its sphere of personal health services much of what had to be "sold" to the public 20 years ago is now accepted and indeed more is demanded by the public. In certain spheres many of our aims have been achieved and with the growing interest of family doctors, particularly in child welfare, it is reasonable that the work should form part of a general practitioner's complete family service.

Let this not suggest, however, that public health doctors are no longer interested in the work which is being handed over. Initially a service was provided by volunteers and later taken over by local authorities when mothers had to count the cost of calling on a doctor's advice. Cost is no longer a consideration to the individual and in the intervening period research into causation and treatment has removed the threat of many crippling and killing diseases. It was right too that the slow but persistent education of the public should have been the duty of the local authority doctors and their staff. Education during the years has also produced a change in the outlook of the family doctor and there is no doubt that today the newly qualified doctor entering general practice is much more orientated to early diagnosis and prevention, particularly in relation to children.

For some time yet it will be necessary for health departments to maintain medical officers in child welfare centres to fill the gap until all family doctors are able and willing to provide at least an equal service. In time a better service may be possible but at the moment local authority doctors have the advantage of offering time to listen and to study an individual's problems as they are poured out. Many such problems are not those which are taken to the family doctor and frequently involve social, financial and housing factors where no simple answer or treatment can be provided. The time involved in such problems relating to one individual is often considerable and out of all proportion to the time a family doctor could be reasonably expected to devote. Yet they are not so divorced from medicine as to be dealt with adequately by a social worker.

It may now become apparent to readers that even closer co-operation between general practitioners and local authority health departments is being advocated but this in fact has already taken place. The point is worth making that some doctors in both fields locally had reached the same conclusion and in fact in one particular aspect family doctors made the first approach.

Reference in the 1964 Report was made to the impending attachment of nursing staff to family doctors and now at the time of writing, with almost two years experience of the system, some opinion can well be given.

In the autumn of 1965, Health Visitors were attached to all practices within the Borough. The functioning of this arrangement varies from practice to practice but basically it involves regular, sometimes daily, contact between doctors and health visitors for a short time for the exchange and discussion of common problems relating to patients in the practice. This has not necessarily lessened the doctors' work as the exchange is a two way process and health visitors who meet situations perhaps needing medical advice will refer to the doctor. Two advantages have been obvious. Firstly earlier treatment may be initiated before a condition develops to the stage where an individual would seek medical advice and secondly both doctors and health visitors are concentrating on work to which each by their training are most suited.

Concurrently with health visitor attachments to practices has been attachment of midwives and district nurses, though here the change is less marked as both these groups of nurses by the nature of their work have been particularly closely associated with general practitioners for very many years. Instead of working in areas all nurses are now responsible for the persons on the list of a particular practice. As far as health visitors are concerned the average ratio is one health visitor to two doctors.

Although no major problems were anticipated in the attachment system one inevitably expected a few practical problems. These in fact were minimal. Indeed within a practice it has now proved possible to dispense with the previous system of referring to the Health Department all maternity cases wishing hospital confinements on social as distinct from medical grounds. This is now done by joint consultation between general practitioner, midwife and health visitor with the hospital maternity department accepting their joint recommendation.

Experiments are now taking place in certain areas where nursing staff will follow their general practitioner's work across a county boundary. This is by mutual agreement between the counties concerned and evaluation of the situation is awaited with interest. Members will of course appreciate that family doctors, hospital groups and local health authorities are not confined within the same geographical boundaries but as has been said in previous reports, the determination of the field workers to work together can do much to limit the disadvantages of the tripartite administration.

PERINATAL DEATHS

These are deaths which include stillbirths and infant deaths occurring in the first week of life. It usually occurs that all deaths in the first four weeks are in fact perinatal deaths.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Average for last 5 years.
Perinatal Mortality Rate	21.5	30.9	24.0	24.5	33.2	26.8

When dealing with such a small number of deaths as for example 10 to 15 in any one year, it is impossible to deduce much from the perinatal mortality figure for that year. The average over the past five years compares favourably with the figure for the country as a whole, and there has been no significant reduction in this figure during the last five years.

CLINICS AND EARLY DIAGNOSIS

Further progress is being made in the special training of clinic doctors in up-to-date examination techniques so that they will be more able to recognise at an early stage deviation from normal development. It is not possible to pay special attention to all newborns but the At Risk and Observation Register in spite of its imperfections does provide some form of selection. For the rest the Health Visitors are on the alert for any cases of doubtful developmental progress so that these too may be given expert consideration at an early stage.

Having found a defect the advantage of early diagnosis is limited to a proportion in whom some treatment is possible. As to the remainder the early diagnosis is of little or no use in treatment of the defect but it does give the advantage of early support to the parent and being forewarned as to the extent of special provisions that may be necessary for these handicapped children in later years.

With the attachment of Health Visitors to practices then one will find that much of the routine advisory work of the local authority clinics will pass into the hands of general practitioners when they are in a position to accept this work.

Already in Windsor a considerable proportion of this work is carried out by general practitioners and the local authority doctor is now establishing an appointment system for the supervision of children in "at risk" categories or those referred by the health visitor regarding some already suspected abnormality. No longer will the local authority doctor see a succession of perfectly normal children at a clinic but with this is lost the opportunity of Health Education to the parent. It will be necessary for this to be continued by health visitors and family doctors, and many of the former are already suitably trained in this respect. If family doctors are to replace the local authority doctor in this sphere one would expect that most would benefit from some course to orientate them into this field.

With further reference to the selection of cases for special supervision some re-thinking is taking place. In some parts of the country 50% of all births have found their way on to the register. It is obviously not possible to supervise closely such numbers but it has already been shown that a significant number of defects are picked up in children who would not in any case qualify for placing on the register according to our present method of selection.

Further research is going into this matter in many areas and the public health staff locally is playing its part. In the meantime some of the more trivial conditions which at present place a child's name on the observation register could be omitted. Too much at present depends on the individual judgement and enthusiasm of a large number of midwives and young hospital doctors. It seems that in each area a senior public health doctor to consider the circumstances in more detail before placing a name on the register would be helpful.

Certain family doctors are now offering immunisation to children on their lists following adjustments in financial arrangements. In this as in attendance at clinics the freedom of choice remains with the parent as to whether local authority service or family doctor service is used.

LOCAL AUTHORITY CLINIC DOCTORS

With the spread of family doctors' practices into the sphere of work formerly carried out by local authority doctors, the latter are freed to pioneer new fields. This inevitably means that such doctors must develop new skills and become more specialised in certain fields.

Closely linked with the Observation Registers is the technique of developmental examinations in young children which is a more scientific method of examination and particularly of recording. A series of such detailed recordings on a particular child can result in a much more confident opinion at an early stage.

While such specialisation is open to family doctors, and one is glad to see them attending special courses in certain areas, the time factor still means that for the foreseeable future this will be part of the work of local authority doctors. The profession is making every effort to arrange suitable training courses and local authorities should support their medical staff in such training.

NEWER FIELDS

Genetics, that is the science relating to the process and characters of inheritance, is known to play a most significant part in the product of a healthy normal child. Each year research throws more and more light on this complex and highly intriguing force in life.

While genetic centres are still limited to a few areas centred on teaching hospitals there is a considerable amount a local authority doctor can do on genetic counselling if well informed and certain specialist investigations can be covered by sending samples by post to special centres. Specialised genetic opinion should therefore be possible in quite remote places if local authority staff become better informed in this field.

The death in infancy or handicap due to genetically or partly genetically determined disorders are no more common than they were 50 years ago and their incidence has been little affected by ordinary

public health measures. In a number of conditions when a child with handicap is born into a family it is possible to advise the parents of the chances of a similar defect occurring in a future pregnancy. It may not be generally appreciated how high the incidence of recurrence can be and recently the Medical Officer of Health has been able to advise a parent whose child had a serious visual handicap that there was a one in two chance of it recurring in a future pregnancy. Frequently an incidence of one in four can be expected but fortunately not all of the conditions involved are seriously handicapping.

It is anticipated that within the next few years it may well be possible to determine a carrier state for more conditions than we can at present demonstrate, but this reference to genetic counselling may give some idea of the potential in preventive medicine and local authority doctors must be trained for immediate action when the breakthrough comes.

The future for the local authority doctor is seen as a specialist in genetics; developmental paediatrics; infant management and child guidance; special services for the handicapped both physical and mental, including support to the family; special educational problems and their ascertainment; teenage counselling; family planning; cancer screening; and suboptimum health in the aged.

THE PRE SCHOOL CHILD

Social evolution has passed the stage where mother went out to work mainly to supplement the family income and thought needs to be given to the career girl who marries soon after qualification in her chosen speciality and within a few years produces a young family.

To some extent industry and the professions give opportunity by granting maternity leave, thus making it possible to continue in a career and bring up a family. There is on the other hand considerable wastage of human effort and national economy in training young women in a speciality if this is not to be used continuously or as a stepping stone to further training or promotion.

What then is the situation from the child's point of view? Are we to have a large body of women trained to care for children to release others for alternative work and is the nation to approach the stage where in fact the state will be responsible for the day care of greater numbers of children under nursery school age?

For the sake of the nation's economy a case may be made out to limit the "brain wastage" as distinct from the "brain drain" of young

women of exceptional ability and qualification so that such women may continue with their work and at the same time bring up a family. I am basically opposed to the almost complete separation of the mother from the young child under 3 years of age. This happened in many wealthy families of a generation ago where the strongest ties were between the child and its nanny, and the experience does not suggest any obvious commendation. The answer perhaps is to evolve a system where part-time employment can be compatible with efficiency and continuity. A glaring example in the present day is the shortage of medical manpower and the inability to employ so many married women doctors.

Being less idealistic, however, one will appreciate that the vast majority of married women seek employment either for financial reasons or through sheer boredom. This latter applies more to those whose families are growing up and are less at home.

To what extent then should provision be made through nursery schools for the day care of pre school children? Certainly not for all children but if the demand exceeds the facilities provided by the local authority private enterprise makes some attempt to fill the need. Pre school play groups are already well known and, run on a non profit making basis, this may be acceptable but although much of the supervision may be by mothers on the self help basis the employment of one person with some experience and training in child care is desirable. This could be covered by charging a fee for the children who attend.

A nursery group cannot be adequately managed on a profit making basis without charging a fee which is uneconomic to most mothers. Therefore the strictest supervision must be kept on registered Child Minders and nothing short of the recommended standards accepted as regards premises and staffing. The situation is being forced upon us by the demand and I feel that resistance should be shown to the development of child minding on any large scale except on the self help basis of pre school play groups.

WATER SUPPLY

Although the grouping of several units including Windsor's own supply now forms the Middle Thames Water Board there has been so far little change from other years. Supply is adequate although it is understood long periods of drought still give cause for some concern largely due it seems to increased demand for watering gardens.

The supply from the Dedworth borehole, as before, is intermittent and the demand for this supply is likely to be less in the future. New boreholes at Taplow Court will soon augment supplies generally.

It is too early to say what the final chemical composition of the water supply will be but with reduction in the use of the Dedworth borehole one source of fluoride will be diminished or even lost entirely. It remains to be seen what is the content of any new supply.

One advantage, however, with less use being made of the Dedworth borehole will be a reduction in the iron content which in the past has been associated at times with an unpleasant smell.

The report of the new water board for 1966 is not yet available so test results cannot be given. As the supply to date has been largely from the same source as in the past it is expected to be of the same high purity.

S T A T I S T I C S

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STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	4,616
Home Population (Registrar-General's Estimate mid year 1966)	29,260
Number of Inhabited Houses 1966 (estimated)	8,474
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1966	£1,355,153
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (year ending 31.3.67) ..	£5,426

Causes of Death in the Borough during 1966

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	3
Lung, Bronchus	13	4
Breast	-	5
Uterus	-	2
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	18	10
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	-
Diabetes	2	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	10	19
Coronary Disease, Angina	32	28
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2
Other Heart Disease	9	9
Other Circulatory Disease	6	4
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	9	10
Bronchitis	13	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
Congenital Malformations	2	1
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	15	13
Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	1
All Other Accidents	3	3
Suicide	2	2
	—	—
Totals	155	125
	===	===

Births

					<u>Live Births</u>		<u>Stillbirths</u>	
					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	...	...	...	...	252	252	5	4
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	234	239	4	4
Illegitimate	..	...	...	...	18	13	1	-
					<u>Windsor</u>		<u>England & Wales</u>	
Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...					17.2		17.7	

Infant Deaths

					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	9	3
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	9	3
Illegitimate	..	...	...	...	-	-
Total Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	7	2
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	7	2
Illegitimate	..	...	...	...	-	-
					<u>Windsor</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 population ...					9.6	11.7
Infant Mortality Rate					23.8	18.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age)					33.2	
Maternal Mortality Rate ...					Nil	

Immunisation

	<u>Primary</u>			
	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Triple Antigen</u>	<u>Tetanus</u>	<u>Quadralin</u>
Number aged 0-4 years (Incl.)	2	379	2	-
Immunised by family doctors	-	28	-	12

	<u>Booster</u>			
Number aged 0-4 years (incl.)	-	316	-	-
Immunised by family doctors	-	31	-	8

In addition, booster doses are offered to all on entering school.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 1966 vaccination of children									
under 1 year totalled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
1 - 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346
5 - 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Vaccinated by family doctors (Children and Adults)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

Poliomyelitis

							<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
Total number immunised -								
0 - 4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	-
5 -10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	16

HOUSING

Information with regard to action taken under the Housing Act, 1957, during the year is set out in the form below as required by the Minister of Health:

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	334
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1008
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	271
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	444
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	27
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation... ..	34

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	42
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	7
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By Owners... ..	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners... ..	0

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 15 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By Owners | 10 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | 0 |

(C) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17, 23, 24 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders: | |
| (a) By Owners | 3 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners. | 3 |
| (3) Number of Undertakings accepted from owners to render premises in all respects fit for habitation ... | 0 |
| (4) Number of Undertakings cancelled by Local Authority after premises had been rendered fit | 0 |
| (5) Number of Closing Orders determined, the dwellinghouse having been made fit | 1 |
| (6) Number of Demolition Orders revoked under Section 24, the dwellinghouse having been made fit.. | 0 |

(D) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 0 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been made fit... .. | 2 |

4. Housing Act, 1957 - Part V - Provision of Housing Accommodation.

Figures received from the Housing Manager show that the number of families rehoused by the Council during the year were as follows:

Rehoused from waiting list	...	...	...	...	100
Rehoused from condemned property	...	...	...	...	3
Rehoused from redevelopment area	...	...	...	...	<u>34</u>
					<u>137</u>

Families rehoused during 1965 numbered 142

Housing Acts (Financial Provisions) 1949 - 1958

Number of improvement grants approved	45
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Rent Act, 1957

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair...	1
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5. Improvement Areas

Further progress was made in dealing with dwellings within the Bolton Road Improvement Area and during the year 5 Immediate and 18 Suspended Notices were served.

The reaction of the majority of tenants in this Improvement Area has been disappointing and this is reflected in the large number of Suspended Notices which have had to be served. Unless there are changes of occupation in the meantime further consideration of these properties must be left in abeyance until 1970. The rehousing of those tenants who continue to resist the improvements will have to be borne in mind if Final Notices are to be served at the end of the five year period.

In June a further Improvement Area was declared comprising 108 dwellings at the south side of St. Leonards Road and forming a logical extension westward of the existing Bolton Road Area. Of these properties 49 were tenanted, of which 44 lacked one or more of the basic amenities. During the year the following notices were served in respect of this Improvement Area -

Preliminary	...	16
Immediate	...	6
Suspended	...	10

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act

Rodent Control

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	10742	11
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	306	2
(b) Number infested by (1) Rats	164	2
(2) Mice	68	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	1170	7
(b) Number infested by (1) Rats	74	-
(2) Mice	-	-

In May test baiting in excess of 10 per cent of the sewer manholes was carried out on the Council's sewers. Only two manholes showed evidence of bait takes, these together with other manholes in the immediate vicinity were baited until no takes were recorded.

Pet Animals Act, 1957

The occupiers of two properties within the borough held licences to keep a pet shop. The conditions of the licences have been complied with.

Disinfection

During the year no case occurred where it was necessary to make use of the steam disinfecting facilities which are available to the Council at Maidenhead Isolation or Old Windsor Hospitals.

The number of rooms disinfected was 2, in addition 5 articles of clothing were disinfected.

Verminous Premises

				<u>Houses</u>	<u>Rooms</u>
<u>Bed Bugs</u>					
Houses disinfested	...	...	...	2	4
<u>Fleas</u>					
Council houses disinfested	...	...		2	10
Other houses disinfested	...	...		5	18
<u>Other Pests</u>					
Council houses disinfested	...	...		1	1
Other houses disinfested	...	...		9	21

Sanitary Defects and Nuisances

During the year 638 sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered, 183 informal and 23 formal notices were served requiring abatement of the defects or nuisances. At the end of the year 79 informal and 4 formal notices had been complied with. In addition 51 informal and 8 formal notices which were outstanding at the end of 1965 had been complied with.

Complaints

Burning of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Drains - choked..	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 (76 cleared at time of inspection)
defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dilapidated dustbins...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Food and Drugs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Gutters and rainwater pipes..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Housing Defects..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Milk & Dairies...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Noise	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Offensive Smells.	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pests - Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beetles..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Others...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Smoke or Grit	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Unsound Food (Shops)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Water Closets - defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
							<hr/> 839

FOOD AND DRUGS

The following table shows the number of samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis and the results of such analysis:

	Number Taken			Number Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Agarol	-	1	1	-	-	-
Angelica	-	1	1	-	-	-
Apples, Italian	-	1	1	-	-	-
Apricot Pie	-	1	1	-	-	-
Batter & Scone Flour	-	1	1	-	1	1
Batter Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef Steak with Gravy	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beetroot, Sliced	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bicarbonate of Soda	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bitter Lemon	-	1	1	-	-	-
Blackcurrant Juice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Brie Cheese	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter & Cheese Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Buttercrunch	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cake Decorations	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cake, Walnut & Sultana	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cherry Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chicken, Boned	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee, Instant	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cola & Rum	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cornflour	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cough Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Crab, Dressed	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream, Whipping	-	1	1	-	-	-
Curry Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-
Custard Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dates, Stoned	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dessicated Coconut	-	1	1	-	-	-
Diocalm	-	1	1	-	-	-
Drinking Chocolate	-	1	1	-	-	-
Evaporated Milk	-	1	1	-	-	-
Faggots	-	1	1	-	-	-
Foam Crystals	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Salad	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gelatine	-	1	1	-	-	-
Grape Goat Cheese	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Almonds	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL (Carr.Fwd.)	-	39	39	-	1	1

Total (Bt.Fwd.)	-	39	39	-	1	1
Ham & Pork, Chopped	-	1	1	-	0	-
Ham Tivoli	-	1	1	-	1	1
Health Drink	-	1	1	-	0	0
Ice Cream	-	2	2	-	0	0
Ice Cream Mix	-	1	1	-	0	0
Ice Lolly	-	1	1	-	0	0
Indigestion Tablets	-	1	1	-	0	0
Instant Mashed Potatoes	-	1	1	-	0	0
Jam, Apple & Blackcurrant	-	1	1	-	0	0
Kipper Fillets	-	1	1	-	0	0
Lemon Culinary Flavour	-	1	1	-	0	0
Liver Pate	-	1	1	-	0	0
Low-Fat Milk, Instant	-	1	1	-	0	0
Mandarin Orange Segments	-	2	2	-	0	0
Margarine	-	1	1	-	0	0
Mayonnaise	-	1	1	-	0	0
Meringue Powder	-	1	1	-	0	0
Milk	5	1	6	-	0	0
Milk Shake Syrup	-	1	1	-	0	0
Mixed Fruit	-	1	1	-	0	0
Mixed Peel, Cut	-	1	1	-	0	0
Orange Squash	-	1	1	-	0	0
Patte de Foie Truffe	-	1	1	-	0	0
Peanuts, Shelled	-	1	1	-	0	0
Peanuts, Salted	-	1	1	-	0	0
Peas, Garden	-	1	1	-	0	0
Pepper Flavoured Compound	-	1	1	-	0	0
Pilchards	-	1	1	-	0	0
Pineapple Preserve	-	1	1	-	0	0
Pork & Chicken Sausages	-	1	1	-	0	0
Pork Pie	-	1	1	-	0	0
Pork Sausages	-	1	1	-	0	0
Pudding Rice	-	1	1	-	0	0
Raisins, Stoned	-	1	1	-	0	0
Red Peppers, Sweet	-	1	1	-	0	0
Salmon	-	2	2	-	0	0
Sardines in Tomato	-	1	1	-	0	0
Sausage Rolls	-	1	1	-	0	0
Steak & Kidney Pudding	-	1	1	-	0	0
Stem Ginger in Syrup	-	1	1	-	0	0
Sugar Crystals	-	1	1	-	0	0
Table Creams	-	1	1	-	0	0
Tea	-	2	2	-	0	0
Tomato Juice Puree	-	1	1	-	0	0
Treps	-	1	1	-	0	0
Vegetable Oil	-	1	1	-	0	0
Vinegar, Malt	-	1	1	-	0	0
Walnuts	-	1	1	-	0	0
Walnuts, Shelled	-	1	1	-	0	0
Yeast, Baking	-	1	1	-	0	0
TOTALS	5	93	98	-	2	2

Table of Adulterated Samples

Sample No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Abnormality	Observations
47	Ham Tivoli	Informal	Meat content of less than 30% did not justify description "Ham Tivoli"	On representation being made to manufacturer label was amended
84	Apricot Fruit Pie	Informal	Mouldy	On further investigation which was apparently mould growth was found to be spots of oily material which had fallen the pie crust

Food Hygiene

During the year it was found necessary to serve 14 informal notices on owners or occupiers of food premises. At the end of the year 10 of the above notices had been complied with together with 13 informal notices which had been served previously. The number of food premises in the Borough is as follows:

Trade or Business	Number	Number to which Reg.19 applies	Number complying with - Reg.16 Reg.19
Bakers & Confectioners	9	6	9 6
Butchers	20	20	20 20
Catering Establishments	48	48	47 48
Chemists	8	8	8 8
Cooked Meats	2	2	2 2
Fish Fryers	4	4	4 4
Fishmongers	4	4	4 4
Greengrocers	21	15	21 15
Grocers & General	48	43	48 43
Hotels	7	7	7 7
Public Houses	43	43	43 43
School Canteens	13	13	13 13
Sugar Confectioners	41	16	41 16
Wholesale Meat Depots	2	2	2 2
Wine Merchants	9	-	9 -
Works Canteens Etc.	8	8	8 8
TOTALS	287	239	286 239

Milk & Dairies

(1) Distribution and Registration

The following are registered under the various Orders and Regulations:

Distributors of Milk	...	...	30
Dairymen	...	...	4

Three distributors are licensed to sell Untreated Milk, twenty-one to sell Pasteurised Milk, thirteen to sell Sterilised Milk and four to sell Ultra Heat Treated Milk.

(2) Special Designations

Phosphatase Test is a test to show the efficiency of pasteurisation and is dependent on the destruction of the enzyme phosphatase by "legal" pasteurisation temperatures. 0.25% of raw milk added to pasteurised milk can be detected in this way.

Methylene Blue Test depends on decolourisation of the dye by bacteria, if present, when added to milk. A sample of milk shall be regarded as satisfying the methylene blue reduction test if it fails to decolourise in half an hour.

Untreated

Number of samples taken	...	...	7
Passed Methylene Blue test...	...	...	5
Failed Methylene Blue test...	...	...	2

Pasteurised

Number of samples taken	...	...	68
Passed both tests	...	...	66
Failed Methylene Blue test...	...	...	2

Sterilised

Number of samples taken	...	...	2
Passed Turbidity Test	...	...	2

Ultra Heat Treated

Number of samples taken	...	...	2
Passed Methylene Blue Test...	...	...	2
Passed Phosphatase Test	...	...	1 (1 sample not subjected to Phosphatase Test)

(3) Brucella Abortus

There are no milk processing plants within the borough, neither are there any milk producers. No samples have been taken in connection with Brucella Abortus.

Ice-Cream

During the year the manufacture of ice-cream in premises registered by the Council has been sporadic and it was only found possible for three samples to be obtained.

The following premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 :-

Ice-cream

Manufacturers in operation	...	...	4
Storage and sale	...	...	105
Sale only	...	...	27
<u>Preserved Food</u>	...	...	26

Water Samples

The following samples were submitted for examination:-

From water supply area	....	...	14
From swimming baths	...	...	5

Other Bacteriological Samples

A sample of Double Cream and of Cod Roe were submitted for bacteriological examination.

Unsound Food

(1) Butchers' Shops (Wholesale and Retail)

Condition	Weight in Pounds												Totals
	Beef				Mutton				Pork				
	Home Killed		Imported		Home Killed		Imported		Home Killed		Imported		
	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	
<u>ABSCESS</u>													
Hand									10				10
Head									20				20
Leg					4								4
Loin									17				17
Neck									10				10
Shoulder									15				<u>15</u>
<u>CONTAMINATED</u>													
Liver								40					<u>40</u>
<u>DECOMPOSITION</u>													
Belly									31				31
Breast					13								13
Buttock	22												22
Clod & Sticking	33												33
Flank	66		346		29								441
Hearts						17							17
Kidney		8				1		8		11			28
Lamb (Carcase)					113								113
Liver		24				28				18			70
Loin			46										46
Rump	35												35
Trimnings	108												<u>108</u>
<u>INFLAMMATION</u>													
Liver										6			6
Lungs										10			10
Pluck										6			<u>6</u>
<u>TUMOURS</u>													
Liver				6									<u>6</u>
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>													
Heads									175				<u>175</u>
TOTALS	264	32	392	6	159	46	-	48	278	51	-	-	127

In addition 711 lbs. of bacon and 105 lbs. of poultry were condemned from the Wholesale Meat Depots.

(2) Other Food Premises

The following is a list of the food condemned at other food premises:

Bacon	...	...	...	...	7	
Beverages..	...	...	...	...	2	
Biscuits...	...	...	...	...	2	
Butter	...	...	...	...	23	
Cereals	...	...	...	...	99	
Cheese	...	...	...	...	9	
Condiments.	...	...	...	...	1	
Cooking Fat	...	...	...	...	5	
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	11	
Flour	...	...	...	...	170	
Game	...	...	...	...	30	
Lard	...	...	...	...	12	
Margarine..	...	...	...	...	14	
Pies	...	...	...	...	2	
Salt	...	...	...	...	19	
Sausages...	...	...	...	...	1	
Sugar	...	...	...	...	2	
Sugar Confectionery	...	...	...	...	3	
Table Jellies	...	...	...	...	2	414 lbs

Bottled Foods

Chicken, Minced..	...	...	...	...	2	
Condiments	...	...	...	...	2	
Peanut Butter	...	...	...	...	2	
Pickles	...	...	...	...	27	
Preserves..	...	...	...	...	14	
Sauces	...	...	...	...	2	
Spreads	...	...	...	...	1	50 lbs

Frozen Foods

Beefburgers	...	...	...	...	4	
Cheeseburgers	...	...	...	...	4	
Cream Cakes	...	...	...	...	2	
Fish	...	...	...	...	67	
Meat	...	...	...	...	20	
Mousse	...	...	...	...	9	
Poultry	...	...	...	...	1	
Puff Pastry	...	...	...	...	7	
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	38	152 lbs

Tinned Foods

Beverages..	...	...	...	...	3	
Cereals	...	...	...	...	23	
Cream	...	...	...	...	5	
Fish	...	...	...	...	24	
Fruit	...	...	...	...	536	
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	21	
Ham	...	...	...	...	47	

Tinned Foods (Contd)

Meat	...	...	...	...	244		
Milk	...	...	...	...	92		
Pie Filling	...	...	...	...	1		
Preserves	...	...	...	...	7		
Puddings..	...	...	...	...	4		
Soups	...	...	...	...	30		
Syrup	...	...	...	...	5		
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	<u>732</u>	<u>1774</u> lbs	<u>2390</u> lbs

SHOPS ACT, 1950

On the whole the provisions of the Act were well observed although it was necessary on occasion to bring to the notice of traders the necessity to display various forms and notices. In one case it was necessary for legal proceedings to be taken against the trader who was blatantly contravening the provisions of the Act in respect of Sunday Trading.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered during Year	Total Number of Premises Registered at end of Year	Number of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the Year
Offices	5	93	13
Retail Shops	4	238	39
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	9	-
Catering Establish- ments open to the public, canteens	1	49	2
Fuel storage depots	-	3	-
TOTALS	11	392	74

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

With the co-operation of the Fire Prevention Officer of the Berkshire and Reading Fire Brigade, various premises within the borough have been inspected, six new recommendations having been referred to owners and seven means of escape in case of fire have been provided. The number of inspections carried out for this purposes was 39.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4, & 6, are to be enforced	28	13	5	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced	108	52	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced (excluding outworkers' premises)	25	12	-	-
TOTAL	161	77	7	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of Defects				
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Prosecution Institute
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	-	-	-
(c) Other offences	-	-	-	-	-

Outworkers

The number of outworkers returned on the August list was 11 (wearing apparel 10, upholstery 1). It was not necessary to serve a notice in respect of any outworker's premises.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The daily recording instruments situated at the rear of St. Leonards Road and at Smiths Lane have continued in operation throughout the year. Figures obtained from air sampling together with a 10% random survey of houses in the proposed smoke control area at the western end of the borough enabled outline approval of the area to be obtained from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Unfortunately the staff position became acute in the last quarter of the year and it was not possible to proceed with the full survey of the area.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

(A) UN SOUND FOOD (Section 8 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955)

- (1) Breast of chicken having been sold although unfit for human consumption (Decomposing).

Fined £15. with £5. 5. 0. costs.

- (2) Cut mixed peel exposed for sale whilst infested by insects.

Fined £10.

(B) FOOD NOT OF THE QUALITY DEMANDED (Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955)

- (1) Milk containing milk film impregnated with mould.

Fined £10. with £5. 5. 0. costs and £1. 18. 0. Analyst's Fee.

- (2) Beef sausagemeat, sour and mouldy.

Fined £15. with £2. 2. 0. costs.

- (3) Milk containing fuel ash and milk bottle top.

Fined £15. with £2. 2. 0. costs and £1. 18. 0. Analyst's Fee.

- (4) Milk containing slugs.

Fined £20. with £2. 2. 0. costs.

- (5) Chocolate eclairs affected by mould.

Fined £20. with £5. 5. 0. costs.

- (6) Ice-cream contained glass.

Fined £5. with £7. 1. 0. costs.

- (7) Cottage pie affected by mould.

Fined £15. with £5. 5. 0. costs.

- (8) Apricot pie affected by mould.

Fined £10. with £5. 5. 0. costs and £3. 18. 0. Analyst's Fee.

- (9) Gingerbread affected by mould.

Fined £15. with £5. 5. 0. costs.

- (10) Salted peanuts (Packet contained human fingernail and flesh)

Fined £100. with £5. 5. 0. costs and £3. 18. 0. Analyst's Fee.

(C) FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

- (1) Storage and sale of ice-cream from unregistered premises contrary to Section 16 of the Act.

Fined £5.

(D) FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960-1962

- (1) Failing to refrain from the use of tobacco whilst handling open food.
Fined £5.
- (2) Failing to refrain from the use of tobacco whilst handling open food.
Fined £3. with £2. 2. 0. costs.
- (3) Failing to refrain from the use of tobacco whilst in a food room containing open food.
Fined £1. with £2. 2. 0. costs.
- (4) Failing to refrain from the use of tobacco whilst in a food room containing open food.
Fined £3. with £2. 2. 0. costs.
- (5) Permitting an employee to smoke whilst in a food room containing open food.
Fined £5. with £2. 2. 0. costs.
- (6) Permitting an employee to smoke whilst handling open food.
Case dismissed with £21. costs against Council.

(E) MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS

- (1) Failing to ensure that a milk bottle was thoroughly cleansed before use.
- (2) Failing to ensure that a milk bottle was thoroughly cleansed before use.
Fines of £10. with £3. 3. 0 costs in each case.
- (3) Failing to ensure that a milk bottle was thoroughly cleansed before use.
- (4) Failing to ensure that a milk bottle was thoroughly cleansed before use.
- (5) Failing to ensure that a milk bottle was thoroughly cleansed before use.
Fines of £10. in each case with £10.10.0. costs and
£3.18.0. Analyst's Fee.

The above cases were heard at Uxbridge Magistrates Court.

(F) PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

- (1) Failure to carry out works so as to comply with a statutory notice.
Fined £2. Order for work to be carried out within 28 days.
- (2) Failure to carry out works so as to comply with statutory notices.
Fined £5. with a continuing penalty of £2. per day until work completed.

(G) SHOPS ACT, 1950

Failing to comply with the provisions of the Act in respect of Sunday Trading.
Fined £5.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590
Dwelling Houses -								
Housing Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271
Housing Act Re-Inspections...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444
Housing - re Applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Housing - re Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Housing - re Rent Act..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
P.H.A. Inspections (Housing).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
P.H.A. Re-Inspections (Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
P.H.A. Inspections (other than Housing)..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
P.H.A. Re-Inspections (other than Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Section 60 - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Section 60 - Re-Inspections..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Factories -								
Building Sites...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Mechanical Inspections.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Mechanical Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Non-mechanical Inspections...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-mechanical Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fireguards Act	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food and Drugs -								
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Dairies etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279
Food Transport & Handling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ice-cream..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Meat Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
Preserved Food...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Unsound Food - Condemnations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Interviews...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1155
Legal Proceedings..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Market and Stalls..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419
Meetings Attended..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Merchandise Marks..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714
Movable Dwellings..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other Pests..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Carried Forward								6554

					Brought Forward		6554
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Places of Public Entertainment...				...	...	...	22
Public and Other Conveniences	...			...	...	...	3
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	2708
Service of Notices...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Shops - Hours of Closing...		...		...	...	...	117
Other Inspections..		...		...	...	...	33
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act -							
General Inspections		...		...	...	...	54
Other Visits	92
Water Courses..	5
Water Samples..	15
Miscellaneous..	<u>1005</u>
							10797

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STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	4,616
Home Population (Registrar-General's Estimate mid year 1965)	29,550
Number of Inhabited Houses 1965 (estimated)	8,209
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1965	£1,312,243
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (year ending 31.3.66) ..	£5,256

Causes of Death in the Borough during 1965

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	1	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	3
Lung, Bronchus	10	3
Breast	-	6
Uterus	-	1
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	18	4
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	1
Diabetes	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	16	22
Coronary Disease, Angina	38	24
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	1
Other Heart Disease	7	11
Other Circulatory Disease	2	4
Influenza	2	1
Pneumonia	5	6
Bronchitis	15	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
Congenital Malformations	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21	15
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-
All Other Accidents	1	3
Suicide	2	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	151	113
	===	===

Births

				<u>Live Births</u>		<u>Stillbirths</u>	
				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	...	...	...	266	279	2	5
Legitimate	...	...	...	245	250	2	5
Illegitimate	..	...	...	21	29	-	-

				<u>Windsor</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...			18.4	18.0

Infant Deaths

				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...			7	2
Legitimate	...	...	...	7	1
Illegitimate	..	...	...	-	1
Total Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	...			6	2
Legitimate	...	...	...	6	1
Illegitimate	..	...	...	-	1

				<u>Windsor</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	8.9	11.5
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	16.5	19.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age)				21.7	
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	Nil	

Infectious Disease Notifications

	Under 1 yr.	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	Total noti- fied
Scarlet Fever	-	1	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	9
Measles	7	58	77	98	6	1	-	-	-	-	247
Whooping Cough	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	5
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4

Tuberculosis

	New Cases			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M	F	M	F
0 years	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	-	-	-
5 years	-	-	-	-
15 "	-	1	-	-
25 "	1	-	-	-
35 "	3	-	-	-
45 "	-	-	-	-
55 "	-	1	-	-
65 years & upwards	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	2	-	-

During the year there were reported 6 inward transfers, 6 outward transfers, 20 recoveries and 4 patients were lost sight of, giving a total of 113 cases on the register at the end of 1965.

Maternity Services

	<u>No. of Windsor cases confined</u>
Princess Christian Maternity Home	78
Old Windsor Hospital	278
Princess Christian Nursing Home	6
Other Registered Maternity Homes & Hospitals	56
Total number of home confinements	145

Child Health Centres

Number of Births	545
Number of new attenders under 1 year of age	546
Number of new attenders between 1 - 5 years	101
Total number of attendances - Windsor 3425	
Dedworth 4648	
	<u>8073</u>

Domestic Help Service

Number of part-time Domestic Helps employed	
at 31st December, 1965	52
Number of cases served during the year	209
Number of hours worked	33,832

Immunisation

	<u>Primary</u>			
	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Triple Antigen</u>	<u>Tetanus</u>	<u>Quadralin</u>
Number aged 0-4 years (incl.)	-	471	-	-
Immunised by family doctors	42	22	-	36
	<u>Booster</u>			
	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Triple Antigen</u>	<u>Tetanus</u>	<u>Quadralin</u>
Number aged 0-4 years (incl.)	-	397	-	-
Immunised by family doctors	-	69	-	-

In addition, booster doses are offered to all on entering school.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 1965 vaccination of children									
under 1 year totalled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
1 - 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	412
5 - 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Vaccinated by family doctors (Children and Adults)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70

Poliomyelitis

							<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
Total number immunised -								
0 - 4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	-
5 - 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	258

HOUSING

Information with regard to action taken under the Housing Act, 1957, during the year is set out in the form below as required by the Minister of Health:

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	462
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1118
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	415
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	935
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	56

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	26
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By Owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. ...	0

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices
were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 7

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were
remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) By Owners ... 13

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

(C) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17, 23, 24, and 27 of
the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which

(a) Demolition Orders were made ... 2

(b) Closing Orders in lieu of Demolition Orders were made 1

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of
Demolition Orders:

(a) By Owners ... 0

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. 0

(3) Number of Undertakings accepted from owners to render
premises in all respects fit for habitation ... 0

(4) Number of Undertakings cancelled by Local Authority
after premises had been rendered fit ... 0

(5) Number of Closing Orders determined, the dwellinghouse
having been made fit ... 1

(6) Number of Demolition Orders revoked under Section
24, the dwellinghouse having been made fit ... 0

(D) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act,
1957:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... 0

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in
respect of which Closing Orders were determined,
the tenement or room having been made fit ... 3

4. Houses Demolished

The following premises were demolished during the year :

(a) Clearance Areas -	Edward Square area	76
	Goswell Place	18
(b) Other houses demolished, parts of which were already subject to Closing Orders		2

5. Improvement Areas

In April an area comprising part of Bolton Road, Bourne Avenue, Victor Road, and part of St. Leonards Road was declared to be an "Improvement Area", the Council being satisfied that the houses which were not provided with the five basic amenities were suitable for improvement to the full standard.

Of the 204 houses in the area 137 were owner/occupied and of the remainder 7 were already provided with all amenities. By the end of the year 39 of the tenanted houses had been dealt with, the following notices having been served :

Preliminary Notices	...	...	...	39
Suspended Notices	...	...	...	22
Immediate Notices	...	...	...	1
Final Notices	...	...	...	1
Undertakings accepted	...	...	...	2

6. Housing Act, 1957 - Part V - Provision of Housing Accommodation.

Figures received from the Housing Manager show that the number of families rehoused by the Council during the year were as follows:

Rehoused from waiting list	147
Rehoused from condemned property	2
Rehoused from redevelopment area	59
	<hr/> 208

Families rehoused during 1964 numbered 142.

Housing Acts (Financial Provisions) 1949 - 1958

Number of improvement grants approved ... 29

Rent Act, 1957

Number of applications for Certificates
of Disrepair 1

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act

Rodent Control

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Private Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agricultural	Total
No. of Properties in Borough	25	8373	2114	6	10,518
No. of Properties inspected as a result of -					
(a) Notification	8	271	23	1	303
(b) Survey under Act	-	162	3	-	165
(c) Otherwise (when inspected primarily for some other purpose)	-	497	303	-	800
No. of Properties inspected and found to be infested	8	259	13	1	281
No. of Properties treated by local authority	8	231	13	1	253
No. of Notices served under Section 4 of the Act	-	1	1	-	2

In April test baiting in excess of 10 per cent of the sewer manholes was carried out on the Council's sewers. Four bait takes were recorded, and under the circumstances no maintenance treatment was required to be carried out.

Pet Animals Act, 1957

The occupiers of two properties within the borough held licences to keep a pet shop. The conditions of the licences have been complied with.

Disinfection

During the year no case occurred where it was necessary to make use of the steam disinfecting facilities which are available to the Council at Maidenhead Isolation or Old Windsor Hospitals.

The number of rooms disinfected was 1, in addition 14 articles of clothing were disinfected.

Verminous Premises

			<u>Houses</u>	<u>Rooms</u>
<u>Bed Bugs</u>				
Council houses disinfested	...	...	2	6
Other houses disinfested	...	...	3	5
<u>Fleas</u>				
Council houses disinfested	...	...	0	0
Other houses disinfested	...	...	5	33
<u>Other Pests</u>				
Council houses disinfested	...	...	0	0
Other houses disinfested	...	...	2	9

Sanitary Defects and Nuisances

During the year 741 sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered, 104 informal and 19 formal notices were served requiring abatement of the defects or nuisances. At the end of the year 50 informal and 13 formal notices had been complied with. In addition 45 informal and 3 formal notices which were outstanding at the end of 1964 had been complied with.

FOOD AND DRUGS

The following table shows the number of samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis and the results of such analysis:

	Number Taken			Number Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Almond, Essence	-	1	1	-	-	-
Almonds, Ground	-	1	1	-	-	-
Apricots, Dried	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bi-carbonate of Soda	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bread	-	2	2	-	2	2
Breadcrumbs	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bread Sauce Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Brown Bread Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Brown Sugar	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter Madeira Cake	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter Sponge	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cake Mixtures	-	2	2	-	-	-
Candied Peel	-	2	2	-	-	-
Cheddar Cheese	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chicken Paste	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coconut	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee Sugar	-	1	1	-	-	-
Corn Oil	-	1	1	-	-	-
Crab Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream, Double	-	2	2	-	-	-
Cream Doughnuts	-	1	1	-	-	-
Creamed Rice Pudding	-	1	1	-	-	-
Currants	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dates	-	2	2	-	-	-
Decorations, Cake	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dijex	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dragees, Tinted	1	1	2	1	1	2
Dream Topping	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dried Herbs	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fish Fingers	-	1	1	-	1	1
Food Colours	-	2	2	-	-	-
Fruit Cake	-	1	1	-	1	1
Fruit Juice	-	1	1	-	-	-
Game Soup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Glycerine of Thymol	-	1	1	-	-	-
Green Olives	-	1	1	-	-	-
Horseradish Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice-cream	-	4	4	-	-	-
Marzipan	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL (Carr. Fwd.)	1	48	49	1	5	6

Total (Bt.Fwd.)	1	48	49	1	5	6
Meat Tenderiser	-	1	1	-	-	-
Milk	6	6	12	-	4	4
Milk Shake Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mushroom Cubes	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pancake Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pickles	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pie - Steak & Kidney	-	2	2	-	-	-
Shepherds	-	1	1	-	-	-
Preserves	-	5	5	-	3	3
Ravioli	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rice	-	2	2	-	1	1
Rissoles	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sausages, Pork	-	2	2	-	-	-
Shandy	-	1	1	-	-	-
Soup with Ham	-	1	1	-	-	-
Soup Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Spam Spread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Strawberry Butter Puffs	-	2	2	-	-	-
Sugar	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tea	-	1	1	-	-	-
Toffee Apple Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Truffle	-	1	1	-	-	-
Yoghurt	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	7	84	91	1	13	14

Table of Adulterated Samples

Sample No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Abnormality	Observations
253	Rice Cereal	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Representation to Manufacturer.
266	Fruit Cake	Informal	Contained Razor Blade	Legal Proceedings against Manufacturer.
267	Bread	Informal	Contained raisin seed	Representation to Manufacturer.
268	Milk	Informal	Contained mould pellicle	Legal Proceedings against Bottler.
287	Jam)	Informal	Contained moulds	Representations to Manufacturers as
293	Jam)			complainants were
294	Marmalade)			not prepared to give evidence in event of proceedings
295	Milk	Informal	Contained extraneous matter which appeared to be rubber	Legal Proceedings against Bottler.

3	Pasteurised Milk	Informal	Contained film of mouldy milk	Legal Proceedings against Bottler.
10	Fish Finger	Informal	Contained piece of wire.	Legal Proceedings against Manufacturer.
11	Bread	Informal	Contained piece of burnt bread.	Representation to Manufacturer.
22	Milk	Informal	Contained bottle cap and vegetable debris	No action as Public Analyst expressed doubt as to bottle containing cap when filled with milk.
18	Tinted Dragees	Informal	Contained small amount of non-permitted colour.	As non-permitted colour appeared to be due to impurity in main colour the matter was referred to Manufacturer.
23	Tinted Dragees	Formal		

Milk & Dairies

(1) Distribution and Registration

The following are registered under the various Orders and Regulations:

Distributors of Milk	...	...	28
Dairymen	...	...	4

Two distributors are licensed to sell Untreated Milk, twenty to sell Pasteurised Milk, thirteen to sell Sterilised Milk and one to sell Ultra Heat Treated Milk.

(2) Special Designations

Phosphatase Test is a test to show the efficiency of pasteurisation and is dependent on the destruction of the enzyme phosphatase by "legal" pasteurisation temperatures. 0.25% of raw milk added to pasteurised milk can be detected in this way.

Methylene Blue Test depends on decolourisation of the dye by bacteria, if present, when added to milk. A sample of milk shall be regarded as satisfying the methylene blue reduction test if it fails to decolourise in half an hour.

Untreated

Number of samples taken	...	...	13
Passed Methylene Blue test..	...	...	9
Failed Methylene Blue test..	...	...	4

Pasteurised

Number of samples taken	...	...	83
Passed both tests	...	...	80
Failed Methylene Blue test..	...	...	3

Sterilised

Number of samples taken	...	...	1
Passed Turbidity test	...	...	1

Ice-Cream

The number of samples submitted to bacteriological examination was 13 which were classified by the bacteriologist as follows:-

Grade 1	...	...	10	...	...	77.00%
Grade 11	...	...	1	...	...	7.60%
Grade 111	...	...	2	...	...	15.40%

Of the above samples 10 were of ice-cream manufactured in premises within the borough and 3 from mobiles giving soft service, the results being as follows:-

	Grade 1	Grade 11	Grade 111	Grade 1V	Total
Manufacturer A	2	-	1	-	3
Manufacturer B	3	1	-	-	4
Manufacturer C	1	-	1	-	2
Manufacturer D	1	-	-	-	1
Mobile(Soft Service)	2	-	-	-	2
Mobile(Other than Soft Service)	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	10	1	2	-	13

Provisional grades of ice-cream are as follows:-

Provisional Grade	Time taken to reduce methylene blue
1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more
11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 hours
111	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 hours
1V	0 hours

There is no legal standard for the grading of Methylene Blue test of ice-cream, but those samples in Grades 111 and 1V raise grave doubt as to the efficiency of their manufacture or storage.

Sampling of ice-cream is a time consuming task, the amount of time involved being quite out of proportion to the number of samples taken. Local manufacturers particularly those who use soft service equipment are reluctant to charge machines unless weather conditions are very favourable and the days and time when the ice-cream is available for sampling do not always coincide with the availability of laboratory facilities. All ice-cream samples have to be delivered to the laboratory before 4pm.

Mobile vendors are very erratic, few follow a recognisable daily round and others do not enter the borough until late afternoon or evening. It is hoped that Local Authorities in whose areas the vendors operate earlier in the day are obtaining sufficient samples to ensure that cleansing and sterilisation of equipment is adequate.

The following premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Ice-cream

Manufacturers in operation	4
Storage and sale	106
Sale only	27

<u>Preserved Food</u>	27
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Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no premises within the borough in which egg pasteurisation is carried out. The amount of egg used by bakers in the area is small and it has been possible to obtain one sample for submission to the Public Health Laboratory during the year.

The sample was reported as being satisfactory.

Water Samples

The following samples were submitted for examination:-

From water supply area (fluoride)	...	3
From swimming baths	...	10

Unsound Food

(1) Butchers' Shops (Wholesale and Retail)

Condition	Weight in Pounds												Totals
	Beef				Mutton				Pork				
	Home Killed		Imported		Home Killed		Imported		Home Killed		Imported		
	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	
<u>ABSCESS</u>													
Belly									3				3
Carcase									101				101
Chump									29				29
Leg	12		13						39				<u>64</u> 197
<u>DECOMPOSITION</u>													
Forequarter			134										134
Leg									12				12
Kidneys				2									2
Liver								20		17		10	47
Pluck						30							30
Top Piece	251												251
Trimmings			18										<u>18</u> 494
<u>FIBROSIS</u>													
Top Piece			33										<u>33</u> 33
<u>INFLAMMATION</u>													
Heart										1			1
Liver										14			14
Lungs										8			<u>8</u> 23
<u>INJURY</u>													
Loin									11				<u>11</u> 11
<u>MELANOSIS</u>													
Trimmings	2												<u>2</u> 2
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>													
Heads								19					<u>19</u> 19
TOTALS	265	-	198	2	-	30	-	20	214	40	-	10	779

In addition the following were condemned from Butchers' Shops -

Chickens (20)	...	...	...	80 lbs
Turkeys (22)	...	...	...	329 :
Sides of Bacon (7)	...	...	...	418 :
Tripe	...	...	...	<u>5</u> :
Total				<u>832 lbs</u>

(2) Other Food Premises

The following is a list of food condemned at other food premises for various reasons including failure of refrigerating machinery, blown tins and contamination by offensive liquids etc.-

Beverages	...	...	...	...	1	
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	1	
Butter...	...	...	...	...	23	
Cakes	...	...	...	...	3	
Cereals..	...	...	...	...	83	
Cheese...	...	...	...	...	1	
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	150	
Potato Crisps..	...	...	...	...	1	
Table Jellies..	...	...	...	...	2	
Tea	...	...	...	...	1	
Salt	...	...	...	...	<u>11</u>	277 lbs
<u>Bottled Foods</u>						
Peanut Butter..	...	...	...	...	10	
Pickles..	...	...	...	...	8	
Preserves	...	...	...	...	7	
Sauces...	...	...	...	...	3	
Spreads..	...	...	...	...	<u>4</u>	32 lbs
<u>Frozen Foods</u>						
Cereals..	...	...	...	...	1	
Fish	...	...	...	...	118	
Meat	...	...	...	...	51	
Mousse...	...	...	...	...	24	
Pies	...	...	...	...	10	
Potato Chips...	...	...	...	...	10	
Poultry..	...	...	...	...	1	
Puff Pastry	...	...	...	...	14	
Sausage Rolls..	...	...	...	...	4	
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	<u>92</u>	325 lbs
<u>Tinned Foods</u>						
Baby Foods	...	...	...	...	5	
Cereals..	...	...	...	...	39	
Cream	...	...	...	...	5	
Fish	...	...	...	...	20	
Fruit	...	...	...	...	394	
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	5	
Ham	...	...	...	...	116	
Meat	...	...	...	...	195	
Milk	...	...	...	...	60	
Pie Fillers	...	...	...	...	9	
Poultry..	...	...	...	...	4	
Preserves	...	...	...	...	5	
Puddings.	...	...	...	...	1	
Sauces...	...	...	...	...	1	
Soups	...	...	...	...	17	
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	<u>263</u>	<u>1139</u> lbs <u>1773</u> lbs

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered during Year	Total Number of Premises Registered at end of Year	Number of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the Year
Offices	6	88	8
Retail Shops	17	234	55
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	1	8	2
Catering Establish- ments open to the public, canteens	3	48	13
Fuel storage depots	1	3	-
TOTALS	28	381	78

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

With the co-operation of the Fire Prevention Officer of the Berkshire and Reading Fire Brigade, various premises within the Borough have been inspected, five new recommendations having been referred to owners and four means of escape in case of fire have been provided.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4, & 6, are to be enforced	27	24	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced	101	29	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced (excluding outworkers' premises)	27	38	-	-
TOTAL	155	91	6	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of Defects				
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Prosecution Instituted
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	9	-	-	-
(c) Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7	10	-	-	-

Outworkers

The number of outworkers returned on the August list was 11.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings in connection with contraventions or offences dealt with during the year are as follows:-

(A) FOOD NOT OF THE QUALITY DEMANDED (Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955)

- (1) Turkey found to be in a state of decomposition twentyfour hours after purchase.
Fined £10. with £2. 2. 0. costs.
- (2) Razor blade in fruit cake.
Fined £15. with £6. 0. 0. costs.
- (3) Mould pellicle in milk.
Fined £15. with £3. 17. 0. costs.
- (4) Piece of cloth in loaf of white bread.
Fined £15. with £2. 2. 0. costs.
- (5) Pork pies (2) affected by mould.
Fined £10. with £2. 2. 0. costs.
- (6) Milk containing numerous particles of dark coloured material (? rubber)
Fined £15. with £2. 19. 0. costs.
- (7) Piece of metal embedded in fish stick.
Fined £10. with £9. 3. 0. costs.

(B) HOUSING ACT 1957

Obstructing a duly authorised officer of the Council in the execution of his duties under the Act.

Fined £1. with £1. 1. 0. costs.

28 days in which to pay or alternatively 14 days in prison.

In addition letters of warning were sent in respect of -

- (1) Glass in bottle of milk.
- (2) Sliced bread contaminated with lubricating oil.
- (3) Apricot jam affected by mould.
- (4) Strawberry jam affected by mould.
- (5) Marmalade affected by mould.
- (6) Beetle in chicken pie.

In several of the cases where letters of warning were sent the complainants had refused to appear as witnesses for the prosecution in the event of the Council deciding that legal proceedings were justified.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614
Dwelling Houses -								
Housing Act Inspections.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415
Housing Act Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520
Housing - re Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Housing - re Rent Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
P.H.A.Inspections (Housing)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
P.H.A. Re-Inspections (Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
P.H.A. Inspections (Other than Housing)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
P.H.A. Re-Inspections (Other than Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
Section 60 - Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section 60 - Re-Inspections...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Verminous Premises.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Factories -								
Building Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Mechanical Inspections..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Mechanical Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Non-Mechanical Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Non-Mechanical Re-Inspections.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Outworkers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Fireguards Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food and Drugs -								
Bakehouses..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Catering Establishments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328
Dairies Etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Food Shops..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489
Food Transport & Handling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ice-cream...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Meat Depots..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436
Preserved Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Unsound Food - Condemnations...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Hairdressers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Interviews...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1530
Legal Proceedings..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Market and Stalls..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438
Meetings Attended..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Merchandise Marks..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555
Movable Dwellings..	158
Noise Abatement	7
Other Pests..	28

Carried Forward	7461
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